1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
		EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK					
2							
3			X				
,							
4	DEPARTMENT OF	AMAZONAS,	•	~	/		
. s 4 4 =		Plaintiff,		CV-00-2881	(ERK)		
5				September 7	, 2000		
6	v.						
	DIITI ID MODDIC	CO	•	Brooklyn, N	ew York		
7	PHILIP MORRIS	co.,					
8		Defendants.	•				
:			:				
9 1		 	X				
10	DEPARTMENT OF	ANTIOQUIA,	•				
10			• •	CV-00-3857	(ERK)		
11		Plaintiff,	•			•	
12	v.		•		e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		
12			•				
13	PHILIP MORRIS	CO.,	•				
		Defendants.	:				
14	į.	Defendancs.	:				
15			X				
		M2 CD2 T D213	.				
16	DEPARTMENT OF	MAGDALENA,	•	CV-00-4530	(ERK)		
17		Plaintiff,					
18	v.						
19	PHILIP MORRIS	CO.,	•				
19			•				
20		Defendants.	:				
0.4			: X				
21			24				
22							
	TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR ORAL ARGUMENT						
23	BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDWARD R. KORMAN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE						
24							
				range Transport of the Control of th			
25							
	I						

J.

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK					
2						
3						
4	APPEARANCES:					
5	For the Plaintiff:	JOHN J. HALLORAN, JR., ESQ. KEVIN MALONE, ESQ.				
6						
7	For the Defendant:	CRAIG STEWART, ESQ.				
8		IRVIN B. NATHAN, ESQ. CHRISTOPHER D. MAN, ESQ.				
9						
10	Audio Operator:	WINNIE VALENTIN				
11						
12						
13						
14	Court Transcriber:	ELIZABETH BARRON 328 President Street, #3				
15		Brooklyn, New York 11231 (718) 596-3802				
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25	Proceedings recorded by electronscript produced by trans	ctronic sound recording,				

1 THE CLERK: Department of Amazonas versus Philip Morris, et al. and related cases. 2 3 Counsel, your appearances for the record. MR. HALLORAN: May it please the Court. My name 4 5 is John J. Halloran, Junior from the law firm of Speiser Krause, co-counsel for the plaintiffs, Department of 6 7 Amazonas, et cet. Good afternoon, your Honor. My name MR. MALONE: I'm with the law firm of Krupnick, is Kevin Malone. 10 Campbell, Malone, Roselli, Buser, Slama & Hancock. THE COURT: You remembered them. 11 MR. MALONE: Actually, I left off the last two. 12 THE COURT: How do they answer the phone? 13 MR. MALONE: They say Krupnick, Campbell. 14 15 never get to me. Your Honor, we're a Florida firm but we do have lawyers who are New York lawyers authorized to practice 16 in this District. I have a petition for pro hoc vice 17 admission which is pending. I don't really need to speak 18 very much today unless you have questions, but I'm here 19 primarily because I'm also the attorney for the European 20 community and to the extent you have any questions in regard 21 to the filing related to the European community, I'm here to 22 23 answer them. MR. STEWART: I'm Craig Stewart. I'm with the law 24 25 firm of Arnold & Porter in our New York office. I'm with

two colleagues today and I'll be moving their admission pro hoc vice. They are Irvin Nathan and Chris Man from our Washington office.

1.0

2.0

THE COURT: We're going to have to -- I give everybody as much time as needed to argue. If we don't finish by about 3:25 (ui).

MR. NATHAN: That will be fine. I appreciate it. It's our motion, your Honor. I'll be happy to -- let me say that I'm delighted to be back in this courthouse and I look forward to litigating in this Court before a judge chosen in accordance with the rules, random selection from the Clerk's office.

Your Honor, this case, which is for import duties and taxes for cigarettes that were allegedly smuggled into Colombia, is totally unrelated to the smoking and health litigation that is pending before Judge Weinstein. What we're asking for is that the case be taken back to the Clerk's office and reassigned in accordance with the random selection rules.

The rules, your Honor, are very clear in this

District that in order to be related, the cases have to be
factually related. They have to be factually similar or
arise from the same transaction or events. The rule is
clear. It says similar facts and law, not similar facts or
law, so the factual allegations have to be related.

THE COURT: I don't have my copy of the rules.

MR. NATHAN: I have it here.

THE COURT: But my recollection is that the ultimate test is whether it would result in a substantial savings of judicial resources. I mean, I don't remember the exact --

MR. NATHAN: That is true. Let me show you the rule, which is 53.A, which says a case is related to another for purposes of this guideline when the costs of the similarity of facts and legal issues or because the case arises from the same transactions or events, a substantial saving of judicial resources is likely to result. There is no likely savings to result --

THE COURT: To me, that's the issue, really. The issue is, is there a substantial savings of judicial resources (ui) likely to be in that category.

MR. NATHAN: Let me say that there would be no savings of judicial resources because this judge, Judge Weinstein, has no knowledge -- nothing has ever been before him about the Colombia tax scheme which is at the heart of this case or the foreign distribution of cigarettes. This has nothing to do, your Honor, with the illnesses that allegedly arise from smoking or the alleged concealment of the illnesses. There is no factual relationship whatsoever and therefore there is no likely saving of judicial

resources.

What the plaintiffs allege in their papers in justifying this is that there are legal issues that are similar to both cases. For example, they say they're both cases for money damages and they're both cases that are RICO cases and they have mail fraud and there could be privilege issues about documents. Your Honor, if that were the test -- that cannot possibly be the test because then any time -- you can have a dozen RICO cases. Every judge in the Court has a RICO case. You decide who has decided issues like what's an enterprise the way you like it and you check the box that this is related.

Let me say, your Honor, that this is a rare case because in the very complaint that they filed, they alleged that there was no relevance whatsoever, no connection whatsoever between smoking and health cases and their case. Let me tell you the background of this, why they put it in their complaint and then how cynical it was for them to check the related box in light of that circumstance.

The multi-district panel has brought together all of the foreign jurisdiction cases, sovereign cases in the federal courts relating to smoking and health and assigned them to Judge Friedman in the District of Columbia. In December or January, Judge Friedman dismissed those cases and said that they were too remote and the foreign

jurisdictions did not have a cause of action.

Apparently, somebody in Latin American from Philip Morris sent a letter to a representative of an agency involving the departments in Colombia and said this case is pertinent. You ought to consider this case -- this is before they filed the suit -- because it shows how American courts are reacting to foreign jurisdictions.

In the complaint -- I have a copy of it. It's in their papers here. It's Exhibit A to their papers. They list that as one of the allegations of fraud. This is mail fraud to send that letter because the case by Judge Friedman about the Guatemala case on smoking and health they said is so unrelated to their matter that it was a false statement and defrauded the plaintiffs of their property because that decision has no relevance whatsoever to their smuggling case, their case for smuggling and contraband.

The Guatemala case for smoking and health is the same basic allegations, except for who the plaintiff is, as the tobacco litigation pending before Judge Weinstein. So on the same day they filed a complaint making this their allegation of fraud, that the statement was made, they checked the box and say this is related to Judge Weinstein's smoking and health cases.

Further proof of the pudding is earlier this week, just this week, the plaintiffs in that case, the tobacco

litigation filed, I guess at Judge Weinstein's suggestion, a proposed consolidation of all of those related cases that deal with the punitive damages in the smoking and health cases. Here's a copy of the complaint that they filed and here's a copy for you. It's on file with this Court.

2.2

What's interesting about this is they list all of the cases that have been related, except for the Colombian cases, because they recognize there is no relationship. In fact, they checked on the box the related cases and listed as an appendix to this document the related cases, which all relate to smoking and health and concealment, and the related cases are marked here, and the Colombian cases are not included there. They recognize -- these are the plaintiffs in the smoking and health cases -- that this case for smuggling and to collect taxes and import duties in Colombia has nothing to do with the situation in the United States for smoking and health.

Your Honor, we are not, as you know, attacking

Judge Weinstein. He didn't do anything here. Their

argument is that he didn't reject this. Judge Weinstein did

exactly the right thing. He transferred it to you for

consideration as to whether or not this was related. It's

clear, by the way, from one public statement that Judge

Weinstein has made about this case, he's not that eager to

have it. He said it's ripe for a nonconvenience motion and

it should be back in Colombia, and he's got enough problems dealing with U.S. matters not to take on the problems of the world. That was his statement.

We're happy to litigate this in this District. It doesn't really have any connection to this District but they chose it here. They chose it because they wanted Judge Weinstein. They said that. It's quoted in the press in Colombia that they wanted the judge who has an iron hand against tobacco companies. They deny that they were the sourse of that statement. I don't know how a Colombian reporter got the notion that that's where they were going to file and in their own documents, they put in a newspaper story talking about their comments to different press on this case.

Mr. Malone says to you in the supplemental paper -- they say the European union is thinking about filing a suit and they think if they file a suit, they'd also like to get Judge Weinstein and you should consider that as being of relevance here. It is precisely the point, your Honor, and is the reason that we are prejudiced here by this. If this Court allows itself to be manipulated by these rules, allows plaintiffs to choose a preselected judge that's going to handle the case, we're going to have more cases filed against us than we would otherwise have and certainly more cases in this District.

Judge Weinstein wrote an opinion in the <u>Escobar</u> case in which he said it was not related -- there was a criminal case. He had a prior criminal case and then the guy had a second case. He said, this defendant, a criminal defendant is entitled to perceive that it is a fair system and that the judges are going to be selected at random. It's not going to be selected by the government, who the judge is going to be in this case. He raised it as an unrelated case and sent it back to the wheel.

Philip Morris is also entitled to that, your

Honor, to have a judge selected at random if they want to be
in this District. If this is related to a smoking and
health case -- we have been trying to be as intellectually
honest as we can. If it's related to smoking and health,
it's a foreign case by a foreign sovereign and it belongs in
the multi-district panel before Judge Friedman.

They have not sought to do that. It was dismissed. Judge Friedman has dismissed all those cases. We're willing to litigate this in the Eastern District, but we want a judge who is chosen at random and has no prior relationship with this defendant and has not been the recipient of all these allegations about smoking and health that has absolutely nothing to do with the alleged smuggling. So we ask the Court to take a look at it, find that it is not related, and let me bring to your attention

one more matter that came up within the last few weeks.

This is a decision in the District of Columbia involving Linda Tripp. The matter was brought before Judge Lambert, who said, yes, this is a related case. The calendar -- in the District of Columbia, where I am, the selection of judges has become a hot political issue in these matters and as a result, there was a calendar committee and it was made up of Judges Kessler, who is the chair, Judge Sullivan and Judge Friedman.

They issued an order on August 14th finding that this was unrelated to matters pending before Judge Friedman. If I can just read you one sentence from that or two sentences from that decision. They say, "The fundamental rationale for the general rule requiring random assignment of cases is to ensure greater public confidence in the integrity of the judicial process. The rule guarantees fair and equal distribution of cases to all judges, avoids public perception or appearance of favoritism in assignments and reduced opportunity for judge shopping."

And that's exactly what we have here. We have a plaintiff or a group of plaintiffs that has decided before they ever filed this lawsuit what judge they wanted for their case. They filed in this District, which has really no connection with Colombia or the matters involved here, only to get Judge Weinstein because they thought he's tough

on tobacco companies. That's not fair. It's not the right way to proceed.

We ask you to do the right thing in the interests of justice. There is going to be no judicial savings by having Judge Weinstein involved in matters that he has had no prior involvement in, and we ask you to send it back to the Clerk's office and reassign this matter. Thank you.

THE COURT: I worked (ui) twenty years ago, when I was U.S. Attorney (ui). I haven't seen him (ui).

MR. HALLORAN: No problem, your Honor. Your Honor, on behalf of the Departments of the Republic of Colombia, we'd like to respond to the statements made today. There is ample evidence and there will be a demonstration at trial that Philip Morris was directly involved in smuggling activities. They have smuggled their tobacco through a massive conspiracy into the Republic of Colombia, to the detriment of our clients.

THE COURT: We can assume for the present purposes that the complaint is true. The issue is what it has to do with what Judge Weinstein has been handling, what they've described as the tobacco health cases.

MR. HALLORAN: Your Honor, there are several reasons why we designated our cases as being related to <u>In</u>

Re: Tobacco Litigation, Eastern District of New York pending before Judge Weinstein. One of the reasons is Judge

Weinstein, on April 18th of this year, issued a consolidation order pursuant to which he consolidated a wide variety of tobacco-related litigation before him for purposes of settlement. We've read the New York Times We've all seen that those processes are ongoing. THE COURT: I read it quickly. I didn't notice the article. MR. HALLORAN: We were on notice of that order,

MR. HALLORAN: We were on notice of that order, your Honor, and given Judge Weinstein's consolidation order, we had thought it would have been inappropriate for us to circumvent and attempt to undermine that consolidation, that effort to broker a global settlement, had we decided to --

1.7

THE COURT: I assume -- tell me if I'm wrong, but I assume that what we're talking about is a global settlement in the tobacco health cases. Those are the tobacco cases that he has. Just because this involves tobacco does not make it appropriate --

MR. HALLORAN: It does, your Honor, and the principal reason for that is there are substantial overlapping legal questions that this Court will need to determine that have already been addressed and decided by Judge Weinstein. Let me give you a couple of examples.

In our complaint, we have relied extensively upon documentation available in a depository in Minnesota.

Philip Morris has invoked the attorney/client privilege with

respect to that. Judge Weinstein has issued a comprehensive opinion essentially adopting Judge Gold's recommendations with respect to a rejection of that privilege. That very issue needs to be relitigated if this action were to be assigned to a different judge.

1.0

Our allegations are based to a large extent on documents that demonstrate in that depository that Philip Morris was doing direct business with known narcotics dealers. We have every expectation that Philip Morris will raise the issue of attorney/client privilege similar to the issue that was raised before Judge Weinstein, and there is just no reason for another magistrate judge and another district court judge to spend the untold judicial hours to resolve these kinds of discovery issues.

Another key issue, your Honor, is that the departments of the Republic of Colombia are going to be suing British American Tobacco and its related entities.

Judge Weinstein has issued a comprehensive opinion, over 80 pages long, analyzing the personal jurisdiction of British American Tobacco. We fully expect that British American Tobacco will fight personal jurisdiction and again, it doesn't make any sense at all for a new judge, completely unfamiliar with the facts and the circumstances of British American Tobacco, to be deciding these issues.

A substantial saving in judicial resources will

result if this action is returned to Judge Weinstein for purposes of resolving issues like the depository privilege question, the personal jurisdiction issue with respect to British American Tobacco, and Judge Weinstein has addressed multiple questions that Philip Morris has already indicated to us they're going to raise on a motion to dismiss. Judge Weinstein has defined the word property within the meaning of 1964(c) as including money, which is one of the forms of relief that we are seeking here.

THE COURT: Is that a (ui)?

MR. HALLORAN: We don't know, your Honor.

THE COURT: I always thought the question was whether property meant more than money but that nobody had ever (ui).

MR. HALLORAN: Your Honor, I hope and pray that we don't have to litigate that question, but the way things have gone so far, we expect to receive a wide variety of claims and defenses, many of which have already been addressed and resolved by Judge Weinstein. Simply put, your Honor, the modus operandi of Philip Morris in the racketeering cases that are before Judge Weinstein involve wire fraud, mail fraud, Travel Act violations very similar to the allegations --

THE COURT: Those are statutes. The question is, what is the underlying nucleus of fact that triggers them?

I don't know that just because you have the same statutes -that conduct that arises out of a different set of conduct
and circumstances necessarily (ui). Listen, I have to stop
for just a few minutes. It's one of the headaches of being
Chief Judge.

MR. HALLORAN: It's an honor.

(Tape off, tape on)

2.

MR. HALLORAN: I'm about finished, your Honor. In conclusion, we believe that a substantial saving of judicial resources would occur if this matter were to remain before Judge Weinstein, as he has decided issues that are clearly likely to arise in this case.

MR. NATHAN: Your Honor, may I have a few words of rebuttal?

THE COURT: The two issues are the personal jurisdiction over the party (ui) and an issue with respect to (ui). So that I understand this, the two issues that he moved on were with respect to an issue of personal jurisdiction and with respect to a party that's not named at the moment but is to be named and an issue of attorney/client privilege that's likely to arise in this case as well.

MR. HALLORAN: Those are the two principal legal questions, your Honor, and with respect to the depository, we're talking about 37,000 documents that were the subject

of a privilege claim. We have relied upon those documents in our case. We expect that that privilege issue will arise again. In addition, your Honor, in our papers we identified several RICO-related questions such as the definition of property, such as the definition of proximate cause, that are similar to the defenses that Philip Morris has already identified in their papers as likely to be the subject of a motion to dismiss.

Finally, your Honor, with respect to the modus operandi of Philip Morris, one of the theories relied upon in the RICO-related litigation against Philip Morris before Judge Weinstein is that they have relied upon surrogates, including lobbyists and front organizations to achieve their corporate goals and to carry through wire fraud and mail fraud schemes. We expect that similar issues will need to be resolved by Judge Weinstein or whoever decides our case, because a similar modus operandi, a similar theory is at the heart of our complaint.

MR. NATHAN: Your Honor, if I can just say a few words. You're quite right that with respect to the nature of the claims in the tobacco health litigation in this consolidated complaint that was filed just earlier this week, the so-called <u>Simon II</u> litigation, they describe the actions. There are smokers actions, there are union health fund actions and there are third-party-payer actions. All

of these are for medical expenses paid for smoking and health matters. That's the nature of the matter that is before Judge Weinstein.

You talk about efficiency. Let me show you how the inefficiency results from this related notion. This is the docket from this case and as a result of their having checked the box saying that this is related to the smoking and health cases, we now have in our case -- we have the 450-page report of the U.S. Surgeon General on the health of tobacco. We have notices about the new addresses of attorneys for Liggett & Meyers (ph), which has nothing to do with this case, and a few other things. The Clerk's office has -- they're just doing what they have to do by rote, but they put all these documents into our file that have no business in our case, have nothing to do with it.

With respect to these alleged documents from the Minnesota depository, let me say first there is not a single document from the Minnesota depository that's referred to in the 80-page complaint -- they've actually filed three 80-page complaints.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a quick question. I don't mean to interrupt you. Are you complying with his -- since he rejected your claim of privilege, are you complying with --

MR. NATHAN: You mean the company?

THE COURT: Yeah.

5.

2.0

MR. NATHAN: I mean, I'm not involved in the case but sure. What Judge Weinstein ruled in that matter was the documents have been disclosed by Congress and he said for purposes of discovery, they're out there and I'm not going to uphold the privilege. When you get to the issues of trial, he said, I'm going to rule on this on a case-by-case basis for the admissibility of these documents as to each document and what the background of the privilege is. So I have no reason to believe that any of those documents are relevant to this case. They're about smoking and health matters. They're not about the foreign distribution of cigarettes.

Obviously, we're complying with Judge Weinstein's order with respect to the -- on the discovery in the smoking and health cases. I have every reason to believe there will be totally different documents and different issues with respect to privilege in this case. Your Honor has put your finger on it on British American Tobacco. They marked it related on May 19th. Here we are on September 8th and they're saying we're going to add a party and the judge ruled about that matter and so you should make it related.

Apart from the fact that they're not in the case now and they weren't in the case on May 19th when they marked it related, it's totally unfair even to British

American Tobacco, and I'm not their counsel, the notion that the judge ruled on their personal jurisdiction, that that means that every case, no matter what it relates to from British American Tobacco is going to go to the same judge. It raises the same issue and it's totally unfair.

With respect to the legal issues, he says money is property. The issue in that case was -- this is in <u>National Asbestos</u> -- are damages from personal injuries, medical expenses incurred from smoking -- are those recoverable under RICO, which only has property matters and doesn't have personal injuries in it. This has nothing to do with personal injuries. It's about taxes and import duties that his clients allegedly didn't receive from smuggling.

You can make anything generic and say it's a tort case, it's a RICO case, it's a mail fraud case. These are not the ways to say that a case is related. This will not have any efficiencies and in fact, as I've demonstrated, it would cause inefficiencies. It's a very simple matter, your Honor. They have no right to Judge Weinstein. There is no prejudice to them if they get put in the wheel and they have a just chosen at random.

We have a right to have the rules followed and not to have for example Mr. Malone's prospective client -- I don't know whether it's an existing client but a prospective plaintiff here, the European union, weighing in on a case

they haven't even filed saying, we'd like to be in the

Eastern District too and we'd like to have Judge Weinstein.

This is exactly the reason for adopting this rule and I find it just offensive, and I would hope that the Court would find it offensive, the manipulation of your rules to get cases filed that don't even belong in the Eastern District here just because they think that Judge Weinstein has an iron hand against the tobacco companies. So we urge you to send it back to the Clerk's office and reassign this matter and proceed with a judge chosen at random.

THE COURT: I don't think that Judge Weinstein has an iron hand over the tobacco companies. He's a wonderful judge.

MR. NATHAN: I'm not saying -- he was a great evidence professor of mine.

THE COURT: When I was U.S. Attorney, he was not known as a pro-government judge but it never bothered me when we drew his name out of the wheel because he was terrific.

MR. NATHAN: Right.

THE COURT: But that's not the issue and I don't think these cases are related. They do not arise out of a common nucleus of facts, which I think is what's critical. They simply do not deal with the same subject matter as the

tobacco health cases that Judge Weinstein is dealing with.

And it just can't be because this case has something to do

with tobacco that it gets related. The fact that they don't

arise out of a common nucleus of facts also goes to the

issue of whether there would be any substantial saving of

judicial time and effort.

As far as the issue that he ruled on personal jurisdiction over that which is not even a party yet for this proceeding seems to me not to my mind (ui) assigning every back case that came along, even if it had nothing to do with any tobacco-related issue -- suppose it was a breach of contract or some other tort that occurred. I just don't see why there's a basis for relating them, and the same is true with respect to the discovery. There's just not a strong enough -- these are not strong enough reasons to override the policies underlying the random assignment rule.

If this case involved tobacco and health-related issues, I would rule differently, but they're just not related in a way that I think is necessary to justify relating the cases. So I'm going to direct the Clerk to assign it by random selection. We have 15 judges sitting in Brooklyn and you still have a one-in-fifteen shot. These three cases, by the way, that are consolidated (ui). Right now are they --

MR. HALLORAN: They have not been consolidated.

```
THE COURT: Is there any reason why they shouldn't
1
    be consolidated?
2
                             We plan to, your Honor.
              MR. HALLORAN:
3
              THE COURT: Is there any reason to reassign it to
4
    a different magistrate?
5
              MR. NATHAN: I would think it would be -- is that
6
    done randomly, too? Is it related to the judge who has it?
7
              THE COURT: No. The normal practice here is when
8
    a case is assigned, they draw the judge's name and the
9
    magistrate's.
10
              MR. NATHAN: I would like them to draw both.
11
              MR. STEWART: Your Honor, I also have the order
12
    granting admission to Mr. Nathan.
13
              THE COURT: You'll pay the $25.
14
              MR. NATHAN: We did.
15
              MR. STEWART: No, we will.
16
              THE COURT: You need a certificate. Send it in.
17
              MR. NATHAN:
                           Thanks.
18
              THE CLERK: The certificate needs to be filed and
19
    the fee paid within ten days.
20
              THE COURT: If you wait, we'll do it right now.
21
              MR. NATHAN: Can the Clerk do it?
22
              THE COURT: Just wait.
23
              MR. NATHAN: Thank you.
24
25
```

1	* * * * *
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
21	from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in
22	the above-entitled matter.
23	
24	×2013 9/12/00
25	Elizabeth Barron Date